M'MILLIN'S ACCOUNT OF HOW THE COM-MITTEE ON RULES ACTED

A COMMENT ON THE BRECKINRIDGE GRATORY

MR. REED'S VERSION OF HIS WAR RECORD. Washington, April 22 (Special).-In the List Congress the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives first took the commanding position which it has since maintained in regard to the consideration and disposition of legislative business. Speaker Reed was chairman, and the other members were Messrs. McKinley and Cannon, Republicans, and Blount and McMillin. Democrats. The first meeting of the committee to prescribe a special order of business was a omewhat stormy one. "Paramount" Blount, who has no more sense of humor than a graven image, took matters very seriously, and, it is said, actually tried a fillbuster. Of course, he came to grief, but thereafter he had no opportunity to make the attempt. What did happen was described by Mr. McMillin, now Governor of Tennessee, to a Tribune correspondent, about

"Reed and McKinley and Cannon, or two of them, of which the Speaker was always one or more, would get together and decide a question. Then the Speaker would send for me and say: Then the Speaker would send for me and say:

Well, Mac, Joe and McKinley and I have decided to perpetrate the following outrage, of
which we all desire you to have due notice,'
whereupon he would read and give me a copy of
whatever special order had been adopted by the
majority of the committee. He did the same
with Blount, I believe, and he never tried to catch
us napping; but I can assure you that the Committee on Rules was never a debating society
in which Blount and I took part after the first
explosion. No. sir:"

W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, brought to Congress the reputation of a "silver-tongued orator," which, in his own estimation and that of his friends, he added to in the House of Representatives. Now, Mr. Reed does not hold in high regard what might be called the tricks of cratory, being himself a man who speaks plainly and to the point, without effectiveness of language or gesture or careful attention to modula tion, and Colonel Breckinridge is exactly the reverse. He could not speak five minutes, even on any ordinary subject, without falling into a funereal tone, hard to describe or characterize until Mr. Reed did so. The Colonel was holding forth one day and his voice had fallen into its forth one day and his voice had failed into its usual mournful cadence, when Mr. Reed sauntered into the members' lobby and halted near an open doorway. After a short pause, he turned to a Texas Representative with whom he had long been chummy, and asked, in a drawling but solemn tone: "Judge, were you acquainted with the deceased?" The question went the rounds, and everybody saw the point and enjoyed it, but it had no effect on Colonel Breckinridge's mode of oratory.

When Mr. Reed was a candidate for Speaker in the List Congress, three of his competitors were Major McKinley, Mr. Burrows, now a United States Senator, and General Henderson, of lowa, all of whom had served in the Union Army. Toward the last the contest became rather warm, and the friends of one of these candidates raised an objection against Mr. Reed on the ground that he had no "soldier record" in his favor. When this was called to his attention the Maine candidate, who had already figured out a clear majority of the Republican caucus, chuckled and said: "Why, they don't know me or my record. You just say to them that I kept grocery on a gunboat down in Louisiana in the war time." As a matter of fact, he had seen honorable service as an assistant paymaster in the Navy.

Some one pretended not long ago to have discovered a resemblance between Secretary Alger and Congressman Lacey, of Iowa. It was brought to the attention of the Speaker while Lacey was making a speech on the floor of the House upon a bill with which the Speaker was not in sympathy. As soon as Lacey had finished Reed strolled over to where the Iowa Congressman was sitting, and drawled out: "Brother Lacey, they tell me you look like Alger. There is a faint resemblance, I admit; but if you care to increase it, why don't you get yourself white-washed?"

As is well known, the ex-Speaker is a rabider word will express it-"anti-Imperialist." To those willing to listen he would dis course last winter by the hour almost. His contempt for the Filipinos was on such occasions always summed up in the expression "yellow-bellies."

FLAGS PRESENTED TO MISS GOULD

"MEN BEHIND THE GUNS" OF THE RALEIGH SHOW THEIR APPRECIATION

OF HER SYMPATHY.

The crew of the Raleigh presented to Miss Helen Gould three flags yesterday afternoon, to express the appreciation of the "men behind the guns" for her humane conduct toward soldiers and seamen in the recent war. The officers had nothing at all to do with the gifts. When the ship was at Valette, Malta, the crew held a meeting, and decided to raise money for the purpose of presenting some token of their esteem, either to the city of Raleigh, N. C., or to Miss Gould. A vote decided that the gifts should go to Miss Gould. In compliance with this, Chief Quartermaster

Louis May and Seamen T. L. Kelly and H. V. D. Trotten presented the flags to Miss Gould yester day. They cost the men 187. Three flags, comprising the standard, ensign and a "jack," were presented to her at her home, No. 579 Fifth-ave., yesterday.

sented to her at her home. No. 579 FHRI-ave., yesterday.

It was the intention of the crew to have Miss Gould come aboard the Raleign, and while she was there to present the flags to her. A letter was accordingly written to her, which was replied to in a letter which was received by the crew yesterday. In this letter Miss Gould expressed her gratefulness for the honor which the men had planned, and expressed regret also that her indisposition prevented her from visiting the ship.
Visitors were not received on the Raleign yesterday. The work of coaling was continued throughout the entire day. Just when the work will be completed will depend on the amount of coal with which Captain Coghlan will be satisfied. It is expected by the crew that the ship will again coal at Philadelphia.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OF WORK.

D. P. KINGSLEY THINKS THE SCHEME OF SAN FRANCISCO CONCERN INFEASIBLE.

A dispatch from San Francisco, printed in The Tribune last Thursday, stated that a novel idea in insurance had been conceived by George C. Platt, of that city, who had formd a company for the purpose of insuring against unavoidable loss of doyment. The scheme provides that the policyholder shall be paid three-quarters of the amount of his salary for a month, should that time be re-

quired in which to find a new place. If the policy-holder should be offered a place on trial at less than his former salary, the difference would be made good by the insurance company.

D. P. Kingsley, vice-president of the New-York
Life Insurance Company, was asked by a Tribune

reporter yesterday for his opinion as to the feasibility of the new scheme. Mr. Kingsley said: "I don't know of the existence of any statistics which might form a basis for a safe assumption in computing a premium to cover the risk this company proposes to undertake. It is difficult to see how a proper premium could be arrived at without such statistics as a starting-point. Moreover

without such statistics as a starting-point. Moreover if such statistics were to be had, it appears to me that after a little while they might be really of no use. Apparently there would necessarily be great danger of what we call in life insurance, self-selection against the company.

"Statistics representing correctly the experience of any given section of the country prior to the organization of such a company as this might be unterly misleading after such a company had been in operation for some time. In other words, the condition insured sgainst is to a large extent within the control of the insured, and cannot be controlled by the company. In life insurance, the condition insured against is not within the control of the insured because with the average man life is worth mort than money. It is difficult to see how a legitimate and permanent business can be conducted that attempts to insure against a contingency which is so largely within the control of the insured himself."

M. MENIER'S ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI. Ottawa. April 22.-From the report of the Solicitor-General, just made public, it is learned that M. Menier, the so-called "Chocolate King," did not acquire the island of Anticosti from the Gov-

the article in the English press, to which the Sec-retary of State for the Colonies requested the Governor-General to draw the attention of his Ministers. The island of Anticosti has not formed Ministers. The island of Anticosti has not formed part of the public domain of Canada or of any province thereof since it was granted in 189 by the King of France to Sleur Louis Joliet, to which king of the King of France to Sleur Louis Joliet, to which grant the present owner. M. Menier, traces his title. M. Menier has never, either by his own acts or by those of his agents, maintained that the island of Anticosti was in any respect exempt from that inherent sovereign power which is possessed by the Crown over all land within Her Majesty's dominions. The island being private property is at all times lighly to expropriation for military or other public purposes,

MAJOR WHITTLE MAY RESIGN.

REPORT THAT HE WILL FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF COLONEL DOWNS

THE FRIENDS OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SMITH AND MAJOR AUSTIN, OF THE SEVENTY-

was convened by Governor Roosevelt to investigate the conduct of the 71st Regiment were guarded with extreme care, and little or nothing of the testimony was given to the public. It was well known that the men who made the charges which caused Lieu-tenant-Colonel Smith and Major Whittle to ask for an investigation would do all in their power to make good their damaging accusations. As no reflections half been cast on the regiment as a whole in the controversy which followed the original charges, it was fair to suppose that the 71st Regiment would go through the ordeal of investigation without injury.

The report has been in Governor Reosevelt's hands for several weeks, and in order to be fair toward the officers whose conduct is criticised by the Court of Inquiry the Governor held a hearing on Thursday, when the public had its first peep into the document which was prepared by the court. The hearing lasted several hours, and Lieutenant-Cofonel Smith and Major Whittle were allowed to give their side of the story and to plead their cases through counsel. It is believed that the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith was benefited by the hearing. He told in a straightforward way that he had no command on the day of the battle of San Juan Hill, and that he remained where he was because his superior officer had ordered him to remain there. The regiment had three majors, Smith had no function beyond remaining with the Colonel and receiving from him such instructions as he might wish to give. This Colonel Smith did, according to his testimony before Governor Roosevelt. He declared solemnly that he was conscious of no neglect of duty, and he challenged the judgeadvocate of the court to point out an incident which could be construed as shirking duty. He appealed to Governor Roosevelt, it has been said,

"If the lieutenant-colonel of your regiment had

"If the lieutenant-colonel of your regiment had gone away from the position which you had ordered him to occupy, and had led the regiment forward without your orders, what would you have done?" It would have had his scalp before night," answered the soldier Governor, and the accused lieuterant-colonel looked pleased.

Colonel Smith said that if he had felt guilty, if he had had any idea that a careful investigation would show that he had not done his whole duty, he would show that he had not done his whole duty, he would nave resigned when the 1st Regiment returned, but he courted inquiry, and if the report should recommend that he be sent before an examining board he would face it.

Major Whittle is not so sure of his case, and his resignation will probably stop further inquiry. The report, published exclusively in The Tribune on April ib, that Major Elmore F. Austin, of General Smith's staff, who was a captain in the 7tst Regiment, would also be included in the list of officers against whom the Court of Inquiry would report unfavorably, was verified at the hearing, and the statement that he would be reprimanded for unsoldierly conduct and disobedience of orders was received with mingled surprise and indignation by the officer's friends. "In all the testimony which was brought out," said an officer and a friend of Major Austin, "there was not one word reflecting on his conduct. No one believed for a moment that he was under a cloud, and he went on the stand to tell what he knew of the position and action of the regiment. In the course of his testimony he repeated a conversation which took place between him and General Kent, and on the strength of the mass's own testimony Major Buchanan tries now to make out a case against a worthy officer."

Major Austin, like Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, will not resign.

be heard from in that direction, but, unless on that score are false, Major Whittle wil the example of Colonel Downs and place beyond the danger line by resigning.

DIVORCES IN GEORGIA.

JUDGE LUMPKIN'S RULING LIMITING THE NUMBER-AN EASY ROUTE

TO SEPARATION

Atlanta, Ga., April 22 (Special).-A few days ago Judge Lumpkin, of the Civil Division of the Su-perior Court for Fulton County, in which Atlanta is situated, announced that hereafter he would not grant more than four divorces a week. All divorce suits in this county are tried in this court, and the court is in session on an average of twenty-five weeks in each year. Judge Lumpkin's rule would therefore allow about one hundred decrees of divorce a year. The population of Fulton County is about 120,000; that of the city of Atlanta is about 20,000, and more than nine-tenths of the divorces granted in the county are for residents of Atlanta, There is, therefore, according to Judge Lumpkin's rule, a prospect of one divorce to each thousand of Atlanta's population for the next year.

The divorce records of the last year or two do not indicate that this is an extravagant estimate for this progressive city. At that rate, Chicago is entitled to about two thousand divorces a year, and New-York City to something like thirtyfive hundred. The increase in the number of divorces in Georgia, especially in the cities, has been remarkable. It has been out of all proportion to the increase of population. Twenty years ago divorce suits were rare in this State; now they have become so common that they constitute a leading source of news for the press and take up a large part of the time of the State courts.

There is no longer any need for man and wife in Georgia who desire to sever their marital relalations to hie to Chicago or one of the new Western States. The divorce milt in Georgia grinds fast enough for all but the most impatient victims of unhappy marriage. In Georgia there are eight statutory grounds for absolute divorce; that would seem to cover all the just and reasonable grounds for divorce, but immediately after it in the code of Georgia comes what may be termed the omnibus divorce section. It reads as

In case of cruel treatment or habitual intoxica-tion by either party, the jury in their discretion may grant either total or partial divorce.

follows:

A strict construction of this law would not secure divorces for one-fifth of the parties who have been relieved of their marriage ties under it. The dis-cretion lodged in the jury is absolute and unlimited. It has been used in hundreds of cases to grant total divorce.

The jury must determine what is cruel treatment The jury must determine what is cruel treatment and habitual intoxication, and in doing so Georgia juries have granted divorces on ridiculously insufficient evidence. In one case a husband obtained a total divorce because his wife's cooking was so not that it gave him dyspepsia. Another husband obtained liberty to marry again on evidence that his wife put kerosen in the dough out of which she made biscuit for her liege lord. In other cases incompatibility of temperament has ocen argued into crucity by shrewd counsel, and accepted by juries as constituting "cruci treatment" sufficient to demand a total divorce.

The habitual intoxication ciause has been abused as badly as the one which refers to cruel treatment.

as badly as the one which refers to cruel treatment.

It is safe to say that Section No. 2.427 of Georgia's code, which leaves to the discretion of the jury the granting of total or partial divorce, is responsible for more divorces than the preceding section, which lays down eight reasonable grounds for the total separation of man and wife.

The great majority of divorces in Georgia are obtained by white persons, and most of these by persons who are well-to-do and have moved in respectable social circles. What has caused this rapid increase of divorces in a State where they were remarkably infrequent in the last generation? Various explanations are offered. One of these, and the most plausible one, is that the State has made divorce easier by increasing the number of causes for which it may be granted, and by lodging a wider discretion in the juries who try divorce suits. It has come to pass in Georgia that to ask for a divorce is almost equivalent to obtaining it. Juries seem to act on the principle that even if the evidence is weak it is better to grant legal separation to the husbands and wives who seek it than to leave them under bonds which they desire to throw off.

WILLIAM L. CHAMBERS'S EXCELLENT RECORD AND THE CONFIDENCE PLACED IN HIM.

Washington, April 22 (Special).-Ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert speaks in the most complimentary terms of the capacity and ability of Chief Justice William L. Chambers, of Samoa, who is one of the central figures in the scene now being enacted in the South Sea Islands. Chief Justice Chambers, whose decision in favor of Malleton and against Mataafa resulted in a scrious collision between the unislanders and the British and American orces, is a native of Alabama, where he lived until in 1882, he was appointed American Land Commis-sioner of the Islands by President Cleveland. He appears to have been qualified by education and experience for the responsibilities he then assumed and the higher duties which more recently devolved upon him. His educational advantages were superior, he had been graduated from the universities of Georgia and Virginia, taking the law course at the latter institution. He was a classmate and personal friend of the late Henry W. Grady, the idol of his friends and a popular Southern writer and public speaker wherever his eloquent utterances

Mr. Chambers was in 1876 a member of a law firm, every member of which has since become celebrated and prominent before the peop'e. It was the firm of Clopton, Herbert and Chambers, with offices at Montgomery, Ala. It was this year that the first-named member of the firm, David Clopton, was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, and the elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, and the second, Hilary A. Herbert, afterward Secretary of the Navy, was first elected to Congress. At the same time Mr. Chambers was chosen president of the First National Bank of Montgomery. Thereafter he devoted himself to financial and industrial enterprises, becoming, in 1886, president of the Sheffeld Land, Coal and Iron Company, which established a number of iron furnaces and minor industries on the banks of the Tennessee River in Northtries on the banks of the Tennessee River in North-

When his former law partner, Mr. Herbert, became a member of the Cleveland Cabinet, upon his recommendation Mr. Chambers was selected as American Land Commissioner of Islands. Speaking of him to-day Mr. Herbert said; "When Chief Justice lde, a Vermont Republican, resigned, he recommended Land Commissioner Chambers for Chief Justice. His work in the adjustment of land claims and titles in the islands, complex and difficult as it was, had proved so generally satisfactory that Germany, Great Britain and the United States readily agreed upon him as the proper person for Chief Justice. His was among the last appointments made by President Cleveland, his name having been sent to the Senate on March 4, 1897, in the closing hours of the session. It was well understood that he should hear the claims of Malletoa and Mataafa for the suzerainty of the Samean Islands. His decision had the weight of a provision in the protocol of the Berlin treaty, in-serted at the instance of Bismarck, and due to Germany's insistence that Mataafa and his descendants should not occupy the throne, because of the murder of a number of German citizens by Mataafa's followers. I did not have a copy of the protocol before me, and could not judge further than was set out in the decision, but it seems to me that the decision was palpably correct. Besides, I have confidence in his ability, and believe Justice Chambers did his duty in the premises properly."

Other Alabamians in Washington who know Justice Chambers express entire confidence in his courage, intelligence and resourcefulness in the present His family were with him in Samon when the first outbreak occurred, and Mrs. Chambers and her children, in order to prevent themselves from being struck by flying bullets, were compelled to lie for hours on the floor of the house in which they had taken refuge. All of the family are now in Auckland, except the eldest son, Clopton Chambers, a youth of twenty-two years, who remained with his father in Samoa.

Mrs. Chambers, remembered here as a most ac complished woman, is the daughter of the late Judge Clopton, of the original law firm of Clopton, Herbert and Chambers. Judge Clopton married the widow of Clement C. Clay, who for a number of years before the Civil War represented Ala-

years before the Civil War represented Alabama in the United States Senate and at the outbreak of the war joined the Confederacy, in whose counsels he became a conspicuous figure. At the close of the war Mrs. Clopton's first hisband was under the ban of condemnation by the Federal Administration, and a reward of \$100,000 was offered for his arrest. Subsequently Mr. Clay delivered himself to the authorities and was imprisoned at Fort Monroe, from which he was finally released only through the persistent efforts of his devoted wife.

Judge Clopton, the second husband, is now dead, but his widow still lives, well advanced in years, and sald to be by her triends the most chaeming of the older women of the South since the passing away, at a very old age, at Nashville, only a few years ago, of the widow of James K. Polk, Mrs. Clay lives at an ideal Southern home called Idewild, in Jackson County, Ala. It nestles in a little valley of the Cumberland range of mountains as they slope into the rolling hills and vales of Northern Alabama. Her home has always been a haven of hospitality for the young people of that region, and no woman is more revered by her friends and esteemed by her acquaintances than the present occupant of Idlewild.

The son-in-law of this famous Southern woman was born about forty-seven years ago at Eufauls, Ala. His father, William H. Chambers, was a prominent lawyer and weaithy. Dr. Chambers, a well-known physician, of New-York City, is a brother of the Chief Jartice. He has three other brothers, two in Monigomery and one in St. Louis, all prominent in business circles. Justice Chambers, after the completion of his services as Land Commissioner in Samoa, had established a law office in Washington. He has between Matafa and Malleton in his whilom island residence again brought him into make his name familiar to the three great natious that have taken up the white man's burden in the South Pacific Islands.

FINAL WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.

THE BIG DOUBLE ATTRACTION AT MADI SON SQUARE GARDEN.

Multitudes saw the combined Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers circuses at Madison Square Garden last week, and multitudes will see them this week. Beginning to-morrow afternoon, the colossal double show will enter upon its second and final week in this city. Incomuch as no other circus will be seen in Manhattan this year, this will be the last chance of New-Yorkers to see what is said to be the best circus entertainment ever given in this city. The Barnum & Batley show, having become a fixed British institution, will probably not be seen again in this country for years. Throughout the United States there are no better known circuses than the Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers shows. Forepaugh was the circus wonder of the position of corresponding importance in the esteem were got together under one management by James A. Bailey the best in the circus line was combined

The present circus is picturesquely strong in its equestrian features, and embraces such famous sensational riders as William Gorman, who drives a thirty-five-horse team in a hurdle race; Oscar Lo-Sam Bennett, Sallie Stickney, Marietta Corea. Rose Devene, Leona Bonne, Merode and others who have reached amazing skill in their respective teats. The animal acts are more than wonderful. and comprise the celebrated Forepaugh herd of dancing elephants, the Sells Brothers' military elephant's and Melville's pigmy elephant performers. The latter are genuine comedians, and never fail o convulse the spectators with laughter. and sea lions exhibited by Professor Woodward continue to excite the greatest admiration. They sing, dance, play musical instruments, juggle flaming sticks and do all kinds of amazing things. The clowns are thought by many to be better in this circus than in any circus New-York has ever They are funnier, and do something besides grimar-

peeted times. The aerial acts and the arente are battle performances are conspicuous for their noverty.

The programme is a long and remarkably varied one. It includes such excellent performers as the Gaynell family of statue artists, really four families of fearless acrobats; the Melrosas, who do all kinds of amazing things on bicycles on a high wire; thirty leapers, tumblers and somersault performers who are said to be unequalled on this side of the ocean; Paul Brackard, the wonderful contortionist; the Wolff brothers, unexcelled as vaulters; the Jackson family and William Schaar, trick bicyclists; Stirk and Anita, and the Hanlons, in their remarkable aerial feats. Possibly one of the most remarkable aerial feats. Possibly one of the most remarkable features of the performances as far and danger is concerned is that of Achille Phillon, the Frenchman, who ascends a apiral tower balanced on a 28-inch globe. After gaining the apex of the tower he crosses the entire areas on a stender cable, then returns to the tower and descends to the ground. This act always excites thunders of appliause.

applause.

The menagerie is in the basement, and the animals are fed after each performance. This is in itself a circus. Tuesday afternoon the orpinan chlidren of Manhattan will be treated to a free performance, and thousands of youngsters will doubt-

SAMOA'S CHIEF JUSTICE. THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS. An inestimable boon to those of moderate means and a liking for c o m f o rt able homes. Investigate its methods gate terms to sait everybody's purse.

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RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CHANGES ON THE WEST SHORE. Syracuse, N. Y., April 22.-Superintendent C. H. Ketcham, of the Buffalo-Coeyman's division of the West Shore Railroad, gave out the news resignation this morning, to take effect on May 1 The division superintendency has been abolished and on that date J. P. Bradfield, superintendent of the Western Division, and F. A. Harrington, of the Mohawk Division of the New-York Central, will take charge of the West Shore, respectively west and east of Syracuse. Mr. Ketcham would not confirm the report that he was to have charge of the Hudson River Division of the West Shore.

NO PROGRESS MADE, IT IS SAID.

The Conference Committee of the Northern Padie Railroad and Oregon Railroad and Navigation companies held a meeting on Friday in this city, but it is understood made no further progress toward settling the long-standing controversy be-tween the two corporations. Presidents Mohler, of the Oregan company, and Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, have both left town.

TO REDEEM THE BONDS.

It is said upon good authority that the Central Railroad of New-Jersey has decided to redeem its bonds falling due this year by the issue of about \$4,500,000 new stock, which will be sold either to \$4,500,000 new stock, which will be sold either to present stockholders at or a little above par, or in a block to a syndicate. The bonds of the company which mature this year are: On July 1, \$3,850,000 consolidated (new first) mortgage 7 per cent bonds, on July 15, \$411,000 New-Jersey Southern first mortgage 6 per cent bonds; on December 1, \$197,000 Long Branch and Sea Shore first mortgage 7 per cent bonds; total, \$4,444,000 now carrying an annual interest charge of \$305,570. As the company now pays 4 per cent a year on its stock, an issue at par to redeem these bonds would diminish the annual payments by \$129,210. ments by \$129,210.

TO HEAR K. C., P. AND G. MATTER.

St. Louis, April 22.-United States Judge Thayer to-day appointed Judge Edward H. Stiles, sas City, special master-in-chancery in the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad receivership suits. Judge Stiles will hear and take testimony in the suit to have the receivership remanded to

WILLIAM BUCHANAN'S RESIGNATION. The resignation of William Buchanan, superin tendent of motive power of the New-York Central Railroad, which has seen told of in The Tribune has been accepted by the Board of Directors. Chauncey M. Depew, chairman of the Board, is preparing a memorial setting forth Mr. Buchanan's ing, faithful and valuable service to the road Mr. Buchanan resigns on account of ill-health after fifty years of active work. Both in this country and abroad he is regarded as an authority on the subject of railroad mechanics. His genius for the construction of locomotives is universally recognized, and nearly all of the engines of modern pattern in this country, and many in use in Engand and other foreign countries, were modelled upon plans drawn by him. He designed the faupon plans drawn by him. He designed the famous 999 engine, which pulls the Empire State
Express. He is now at Atlantic Cite taking a
brief vacation. He will return here soon and close
up his affaire. Just who will succeed him is unsettied, but it is expected that George H. Hazleton,
assistant superintendent of motive power of the
Western Division, will be the man. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., who has been taking an active interest
in the mechanical end of the Vanderbilt system,
it is said, will have a place in the offices here, and
will be the assistant of the new superintendent.

ZINC.

INCREASE OF ONE HUNDRED PER CENT IN PRICE OF ZINC.

From The Boston News Bureau Bulletin.

From The Boston News Bureau Bulletin.

The recent rise in the price of zinc ore, which has been greater than the advance in ingot copper, has brought American zinc properties before the public as never before.

This week zinc ores sold at \$32 per ton for 60 per cent ore, which is the standard, the price paid by the smeiters' agents at the mines varying above or below this price, according to the increase or decrease of the percentage of zinc in the ore. The previous highest was \$48.50 per ton. A year ago the price was \$25 per ton, or one-half the present extreme price, and a few years ago the price was well below \$20.

The advance in zinc has been due to the exhaustion of important mines abroad, especially in Belgium, where they have been worked below the sealor of brass, which is made of zinc and copper, and the expansion of the electric field and the development of the cyanide process for gold extraction. South Africa alone is said to consume forty thousand tons of zinc in the extraction of gold through the cyanide process. There is no such thing as zinc scrap. Zinc is caten up or vaporized, and is more distinctly consumed than any other metal. It is estimated that in the production of \$40,00 in gold by the cyanide process, two tons of zinc are eaten up. In the electric field it is the only negative metal, and there is yet no substitute for it. It is very volatile, and in the ore-smelting process it is first vaporized, and then condensed. It requires three tons of coal to smelt one ton of zinc, and, therefore, zinc ores are carried to the coal fields or to the natural gas wells.

A few years ago we exported no zinc in ore or pig. The Government reports show for the calendar years the following as the zinc exports of the United States in the last four years:

Pig metal, years.

The world's production of zinc is said to be about 40,000 tons of zinc ore, of which the United States is now producing 25,000 tons per annum. Last year the United States produced 25,000 tons, As three-quarters of the American supply comes from the Missouri-Kansas district, which will run above 50 per cent of metallic zinc in the ore, the American production of zinc can be safely set down as now about 270,000,000 pounds, which was the American production of copper but a very few years ago. As in copper, the positive metal in the electric field, so in zinc America now controls the markets of the world. It would appear that America had not only the telegraph and telephone development of the world, but the electric railway development.

the electric machinery development, and the con-trol of both the positive and negative metals es-sential in the production and distribution of elec-tricity. We make the following comparison of the present annual American production of copper, zinc and lead, compared with ten years ago and 1880:

the following companies: The Interstate Industrial Company, of New-York, capital stock, \$125,000; the Boston and New-York Telegraph and Telephone Company, of New-York, capital stock, \$5,000,000. Late this afternoon he received a certificate of in-corporation from the Union Steel and Chain Com-pany, of New-York, with a capital stock of \$60,-000,000, one-half common and one-half preferred, with an option on the leading chain and steel works in the United States. The corporators are W. F. Caney, E. L. Harper and Maurice-S. Doran, all of New-York City.

NAVIGATION COMPANY INCORPORATED.

Elizabeth, N. J., April 22 (Special),-Articles of incorporation were filed at Elizabeth to-day by the Ocean Navigation and Construction Company, of New-York, which was organized to construct, hire, purchase and run steamships and other vessels, to establish regular lines of steamships and to carry on a general business as ship-owners. The pany can also purchase and work coal and iron mines and do a general mining business, construct rallroads and run them outside of this State. The capital stock is \$125,000, divided into 1,250 shares of \$100 each, 500 of which are preferred. The preferred stock is to bear interest at the rate of 8 per ferred stock is to bear interest at the rate of 6 pecent. The business of the company is to be transacted by a Board of five directors, and they shall have power to increase the capital stock to any sum less than \$1,000,000. The incorporators any sum less than \$1,000,000. The incorporators any James R. O'Beirne, of No. 32 Broadway, New-York Charles G. West, of Greenwich, Conn.: George E. Waldo, of No. 34 Nassau-st., New-York, Robert E. Waldo, of Plainfield, and Joseph G. Robin, of No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR LUMBER TRADE. Gardiner, Me., April 22.-Spring opens well for the lumber-dealers on the Kennebec River. For a number of years the supply of manufactured lumber has exceeded the demand, but this season seems to promise a change, and the trade here as serts that great activity will be necessary if the orders are to be supplied. Moreover, though orders are coming in rapidly, it will be some time before the logs can come down the river, owing to be in the lumber country, and the season is likely to be backward. Prices of both lumber and freight are higher than last year.

NOTHING KNOWN OF DISMISSALS.

APPRAISER WAKEMAN NOT AT HIS OFFICE YES-* TERDAY.

Appraiser Wakeman was not at his office in the Public Stores yesterday. There was a report that he had gone to Washington, but apparently no one there knew anything about the matter. On Friday evening he had sent word to Assistant Appraiser Brewer to act as appraiser if he himself should be absent yesterday, but this was all that was known. In Mr. Washernan's absence up one would known. In Mr. Wakeman's absence no one would talk about the report from Washington that the Treasury Department had disapproved some of the Appraiser's appointments. According to this report, at least a dozen of Mr. Wakeman's appointees will be discharged on April 30.

Charles Lyman, chief of the Appointment Division, and W. S. Chance, chief of the special vision, and W. S. Chance, chief of the special agents, recently made an investigation of Mr. Wakeman's office, and it is now stated that in their report to the Secretary of the Treasury they declared that Mr. Wakeman had made some appointments in volution of the Civil Service regulations. Mr. Evans, secretary to Mr. Wakeman, said that if such a report had been made no notice of the fact had been sent to the Appraiser's office in this city.

The committee of special agents of the Treasury which is now investigating charges against Mr. Wakeman was not in session yesterday.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

Charles Richard Dodge, Director of Agriculture of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, yesterday speaking of his department said that the work of Secretary Wilson, who is preparing the exhibit which this country is to make at the Paris Exposition in 1900, is advancing satisfactorily, and already is in such shape that transportation of some of the articles can be begun whenever desired. The exhibit will comprise all varieties of cotton, cotton goods and machinery,

FOUND "BUCKY" O'NEILL.

ROUGH RIDERS' CHAPLAIN LOCATED THE CAPTAIN'S GRAVE.

GOOD USE ON SAN JUAN HILL-PAS SENGERS ON THE BUFORD.

The Rev. Henry A. Brown, who was chaplain of the Rough Riders, was one of the passengers on the United States transport Buford, which reached its pier in Brooklyn yesterday morning. The officers of the Buford and the passengers were all talking about Chaplain Brown. They say that he is not only a capital fellow, but that he has a most wonderful memory for places. This trait was exhibited in the success of the mission upon which he was sent recently to Santiago. It was the dis-covery of the body of Captain "Bucky" O'Nelli.

It seems that ever since the war the friends of Captain O'Nelli, of the Rough Riders, and the War Department have been trying to find his body which was buried on the slope of San Juan Hill Six different men were sent South by the War Department for the pur was spent in this way, but to no avail. Finally the War Department decided to send Chaplain Brown

San Juan Hill. When the Buford was about to sail on her last trip to Cuba Chaplain Brown, who is now in the Reguiar Army, was ordered to go down on her. Those who went with him tell the story of how

he found the body in less than two hours. When the boat reached Santiago Chaplain Brown, a brother of Captain O'Neill and some others took carriage for San Juan Hill. The chaplain directed he movements of the driver. He ran his eye over the surrounding country, and with unerring ment located again the points in the battle-field where each movement of his regiment occurred. At last he turned the carriage into a side trail, by means of which a little clearing was reached Chaplain Brown got out, cast his eye contemplatively around the ground for a few moments, and then said to his comrades:

"Dig there, and you will find the canteen which we buried with the body of Captain O'Neill."
Sure enough, hardly had the spades turned up two shovelfuls of the soil before a rusty and weather-beaten canteen came to view. In it were the papers identifying the body of Captain O'Neill, as they had been placed by Chaplain Brown nearly eight months ago. Further excavation revealed the body of Captain O'Neill in a good state of preservation. The body was placed in a coffin and will be brought to the United States on the transport Crook.

Those who were with Chaplain Brown on the San Juan battle-field say that it was simply marvellous to see the facility with which he picked out the various spots where the Rough Riders fell. He gave them a graphic description of the way they buried the dead captain while the bullets whistled

buried the dead captain while the bullets whistled around them and showered fragments of the foliage over their heads.

Chaplain Brown is staying at the Madison Avenue Hotel, at Madison-ave, and Fifty-eighth-st. He expects soon to return to San Juan. Porto Rico, where he is stationed as a chaplain in the Regular Army. The Buford brought up 128 divilians and soldiers in the second cabin and a number of officers and civilians in the saloon.

Among them were Captain Taylor, 12th United States Infantry; Captain Teagarden, who has been the commissary at San Juan. Porto Rico; Lieutenant Wallach, recently transferred to the 3d United States Cavalry; Lieutenants Haar and Young, Army surgeons; Major Duxbury, Captain Twiggs, United States Volunteers, and Mrs. Twiggs. Lieutenant and Mrs. Anderson and child; Mr. Bett, formerly the English Consul at San Juan, Mrs. Normoyle, wife of Captain Normoyle, 5th United States Infantry; Miss Fanning, a contract nurse, Mesers, Whitney, Fredrickson, Dorsey, Holland, Colton, Miller, Walker and Klatte: Miss Hilton, Miss Schmederbergen and Mrs. Holland.

The transport officials are expecting the Crook to arrive to-day or to-morrow. She is the funeral ship and brings about five hundred bodies of soldiers who died in Porto Rico and Cuba. The Crook sailed from this port about April 1.

RUDYARD KIPLING BRINGS SUIT.

HE ASKS DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED INFRINGS MENT OF HIS COPYRIGHTS.

Rudyard Kipling, through his attorney, Augustus T. Guritz, began an action in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon against G. P. Putnam's Sons, D. Appleton & Co., Doubleday & McClure, Charles Scribner's Sons and The Century Publishing Company, for \$25,000 damages for alleged infringements on trademarks and copy-

The complaint sets forth that the plaintiff has no personal claim against the last four named publishers, but made them party defendants because he had agreements with them concerning trademarks, copyrights and the publishing of books containing his literary productions. The action is brought primarily against G. P. Putnam's Sons. George David Putnam and Irving Putnam, for 325,000 damages for infringement of certain of the plaintiff's copyrights, trademarks, books, and literary works. personal claim against the last four named pub-

CANADA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION. Ottawa, April 22.-At a meeting of the Canadian it was stated that 3,000 additional feet of space had been secured, which will enable the Government to make a better display of agricultural machinery. The Colonial Building will be occupied exclusively by Canada and Cape Colony, and will cost about \$5,000, of which Canada's share will be \$50.000.